

TAMMANY FOR A NEW STATE.

"Manhattan" Will Be the
Battle Cry This
Fall.

BILL NOW INTRODUCED.

Sheehan Says the Issue Is
Being Forced by Ex-
travagance.

"NEW YORK OVER TAXED."

He Indicates the Big Fight the
Tiger Is Preparing
to Make.

EMPIRE STATE TO BE SPLIT.

That Portion South of Putnam
County to Comprise the New
State of Man-
hattan.

Denouncing the present Legislature as
not only extravagant but venal, and
prophesying that the country members of
that body cannot much longer control ap-
propriations for the metropolis without

Mr. Sheehan was reticent in regard to the developments in the political situation during his absence. Concerning the movement of organized labor, which has resulted in the formation of the Workingmen's Political League, and the demands which it purposes to make for recognition in the make-up of the Democratic ticket this fall, and if Tammany wins, in the State Legislature, the Greater New York Assembly and the various municipal departments, Mr. Sheehan merely said:

"Tammany Hall is the people's organization. Wait till the time comes for the nomination of candidates and we shall see!"

The Tammany leader, while in Washington last week, had a conference with Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but no special reference was made to the local campaign this fall.

Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan and their associates in the management of Tammany Hall, believe it is of the utmost importance that all Democrats should get together before the local nominating convention in a concerted movement to wrest control of the State and city governments from the Republicans.

The Counties of the New State.

The counties comprised in the new State would be New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Orange, and possibly Rockland. With all of the wealth and resources of the other fifty-two counties of the present State of New York taken away the proposed State of Manhattan would still stand Empire State of the Union. Its population and resources would be as follows:

COUNTY OF MANHATTAN. (Including annexed Westchester District)—Population, 2,100,000; assessed valuation, \$2,250,000,000; area, 89 miles; voting population (estimated), 400,000. The real valuation of this division would be not far from \$5,500,000,000.

COUNTY OF KINGS (Brooklyn)—Population, 1,140,000; assessed valuation, \$600,000,000; area 77 square miles; voting population (estimated), 220,000. The total real

valuation in Kings County, including public property and property not taxed, is about \$1,250,000,000.

QUEENS COUNTY (Long Island City and adjacent territory are included in the Greater New York)—Population, 150,000; assessed valuation, \$50,000,000; area, 125 square miles; voting population, about 20,000. Real valuation of the property is about \$150,000,000.

RICHMOND COUNTY (Staten Island)—Population, 75,000; area, 59.19 square miles; voting population, about 12,000.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Population, 70,000; assessed valuation, about \$3,000,000; voting population, about 15,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Population, 150,000; assessed valuation, about \$3,000,000; voting population, about 24,000.

ORANGE COUNTY—Population, 100,000; assessed valuation, about \$4,000,000; voting population, about 24,000.

An Opportune Time.

Such in part would be the State which Tammany Hall proposes shall be formed. The project is by no means a new one. Bills have at various times in the past fifty years been introduced to effect its organization. But Tammany leaders feel that never has there been so universal a sentiment that the exigencies of the situation warrant the change as at present. The

proposition which the following bills carry are the specific matters of concern to Tammany:

The Concourse bill, appropriating \$20,000,000.

McNulty's Greater New York Exposition bill, \$2,000,000.

Brooklyn River Sewer bill, \$10,000,000.

Bills authorizing the erection of public buildings, \$5,000,000.

Smaller and less pretentious measures, the aggregate appropriations of which are about \$7,500,000, making a total of \$44,500,000.

Besides these there is a measure which amends the present street sprinkling bill, under which a ten years' contract is authorized between the city and a sprinkling company. Tammany calculates that the profits under this contract would amount yearly to over \$1,000,000, which would be met through taxation. Under the present arrangement a company has contracted to sprinkle the streets in front of those business houses and private residences, the cost of which directly contract with the sprinkling company for such work. The cost to the householders under such an arrangement is about one-third of one cent per square yard.

Tigers in High Spirits.

Legislative extravagance, the faults of the Strong administration, the fight against Platt and the attendant disorders in the Republican ranks make Leader Sheehan and the Tammany managers well satisfied with the situation. They believe the victory is theirs this fall, but that the condition of affairs demands that every faction should harmonize.

They feel that if the party of Jefferson is to carry the State next year and the nation in 1900, it must first of all win a victory this fall. Richard Croker believes that all this can be done, but first of all Greater New York must be carried against the Republicans.

At Sheehan's Office.

A conference of Tammany Hall leaders was held yesterday at the office of John C. Sheehan, No. 238 Broadway. The political and legislative situation was discussed by ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, Lawrence Delmour, Judge McMahon, Senators Grady and Munzinger, John McGoldrick, ex-Commissioner Daly and Martin, ex-Senator O'Sullivan and others. It was generally agreed that the situation with reference to the municipal fight this fall was constantly improving.

In regard to matters at Albany Senator Munzinger said that there was more than a possibility that the Democratic party and their Republican allies on the exchequer amendments question would be able to defeat that measure.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive

Committee has been called for Friday afternoon next, to be followed in the evening by a meeting of the General Committee. At these meetings a report will be read by T. C. T. Crain, chairman, and the members of the special committee which was delegated to investigate the municipal departments as they are run by the Strong administration.

lature of their own. The people of New York are quite different from the people of, say, Wayne County. But to divide the great State of New York into two States is a serious question. It appeals to sentiment, and sentiment now is greatly against it."

SENATOR STRANAHAN: "The proposition is balderdash. I haven't considered it seriously."

SENATOR CANTOR—While I deprecate the manner in which the country legislators treat the city in the way of legislation, I cannot say that I would favor the scheme. The charter for Greater New York gives us some home rule, not much, to be sure, but the Legislature cannot in the future hamper the city as much as it is doing now and has done for years.

On the taxation feature much can be said. New York City and Brooklyn are mulct for most of the taxes of the State, yet they are denied representation on the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Under the Democratic Governor a State Assessor was appointed from New York City.

As to Tammany making the question an issue in the municipal campaign I am doubtful of its utility. Public opinion now favors the division of the State, but just as soon as it is known that Tammany is an organization in favor of the plan then the people up the State, mindful of the fact that New York City pays most of their taxes, will set up a howl.

SENATOR THOMAS F. GRADY—The proposition is premature. I am in favor of it, of course, but the country members will not let us go just now I fear. Albany, N. Y., April 5.—Assemblyman Scherer, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, has agreed to give a hearing on Wednesday next to Mr. Trainor's bill to create the State of Manhattan from the territory comprising the Greater City of New York.

Mr. Trainor proposes a large number of amendments who will argue for the bill. He is in receipt of many letters commending the scheme. Dr. John F. Nagle, of New York City, says, among other things: "The State of New York, geographically speaking, might be divided into two sections, the commercial and agricultural; to the former belong the towns and cities bordering on the water side."

"The proposed State of Manhattan's interests would be almost exclusively commercial and maritime. This proposed State would have an estimated population of nearly 3,300,000, which is a larger population than any State in the Union except Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois."

J. B. Sufferin, the head of a large manufacturing company at Hillburn, Rockland County, writes that he would favor the bill, including of Orange and Rockland counties in the proposed State.

"The interest of Orange and Rockland counties is directly in line with the lower portion of the State. They have been punished in the way of taxation and assessment along with New York City, and the only expense made directly by the State in either of them during their history is the building of the insane asylum at Middletown."

OPERA HOUSE IN FLAMES.

The Fire is Spreading in Springfield, Mass., and the City Hall is Now Threatened.

Springfield, Mass., April 5.—Fire was discovered in the Gilmore Opera House, on Main street, at 11:30 o'clock to-night. At 11:40 a second alarm was rung in. Flames are now leaping from the roof.

The fire is spreading rapidly, and aid has been summoned from Chicopee. The City Hall is directly in the rear of the hottest part of the fire, and at this hour is threatened.

The Opera House block contains, besides several stores, the Hotel Gilmore, and is next door to Smith & Murray's department store, one of the largest in the city. The city is in darkness, owing to the wires from the power house being cut.

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE MOTHERS.

Enthusiastic Exercises at
the Broadway
Tabernacle.

SPEECHES ON EDUCATION.

"Whatever We Are We Find
Wherever We Go," Says the
State Chairman.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN'S MINDS.

Literature and Heredity Are Freely and
Ablly Discussed by a Number of
Women Whose Names Are
Not Unfamiliar.

The first meeting of the mothers convened since the National Congress of Mothers at Washington, in February, was held yesterday in the Sunday school room of the Broadway Tabernacle. The great room was filled. Mrs. F. Schwender Barnes called the assemblage to order. She reviewed briefly the work of the congress and told its aim. She said:

"We are at the very beginning of our work, we are organizing simply. If you speak out you will aid us greatly. We have been adversely criticised. Fathers have taken offence because this is a mothers' meeting, but it does not exclude them. On the contrary, the home imbued by the mother's spirit is the one where the father is included."

Will Attend to the Extras.

"There are many extras and miscellanies in homes which housekeepers do not account for; we are to attend to them. There are so many! We want the co-operation of all mothers. Think of all the problems which annoy us individually and which might be solved if we compared our experiences. Professors of universities tell you, for example that pupils come to them with similar material preparations, and attain varied degrees of success. I know why."

"Whatever we are, that is what we find wherever we go. If we are material and go to Paris, it has lovely sumptuous gowns and jewels; if we are refined, Paris is all art and beauty. Mothers, not university

professors, may make us material or refined."

"Then, I believe that there is an advantage in the American education which makes men versatile. It was a necessity in our country; is it not a boon? They accomplish marvellous results in Europe by educating men as specialists, but a specialist out of his sphere must be miserable indeed. Is it not better to educate children in harmony?"

Mrs. Barnes is chairman of the committee appointed at Washington to form clubs of mothers in this State. Associated with her are Mrs. Mary T. Burr, Mrs. J. Calvin Mead, of Oswego; Mrs. C. E. James, of Utica; Mrs. Fanny J. Bailey, of Albany; Mrs. F. W. Fowler, of Jamestown; and Mrs. Anna K. Eggleston, of Buffalo. All have already made amazing reports of the interest which the work of the congress excites.

Miss Coppenroll, of the Teachers' College, who spoke on "Literature for Our Children" at the meeting, said: "I knew a girl eight years old, who liked Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' and Marion H. Ireland's 'Grandmother's Story.' I have read 'The Lady of Shalott.' So, you see, children may take an interest in classical literature."

"I would not expurgate any good piece of literature. If the child asked an annoying question I would reply, 'I cannot answer that, don't you know why when the time comes.' But children ask less annoying questions than we imagine they will in advance. I have read entire books of the Bible and literature to children accustomed to ask questions, and they have not asked anything which I have had to refuse to answer."

A High School Principal.

Miss Coppenroll spoke of the project to establish three high schools in this city in September, one of which should have for its principal a woman, and asked for the meeting's co-operation; but Mrs. Barnes, with judicial reservation, recommended a preliminary study of the project.

In the discussion on literature, which followed Miss Coppenroll's speech, Dr. Julia Hill, of Chambersburg; the Countess di Brazza, Mrs. Rebecca Kahut, Mrs. Edward Hewitt and Miss Weed participated.

DEMOCRATIC MAYORS.

Continued from First Page.

the history of this city, the Democratic party came out victorious and Samuel L. Black, the nominee for Mayor goes in office. The Anti-Saloon League entered the fight and put up Robert Candy for the position, but to-day a scurrilous circular was issued and scattered throughout the city to the effect that that league had induced Black, the Democratic nominee. This had a tendency to throw the saloon element against Black. The Democrats had a circular ready to scatter at a moment's notice in case of the circular declaring for Black stamped the saloon men, but it did not and the circular was not given out.

Dr. C. F. Turney, Republican candidate for membership in the School Board from the Ninth Ward, maliciously horsewhipped his Democratic opponent, Dr. A. B. Winters. A circular attacking the reputation of Dr.

EVERY SENATE VOTE FOR RIVERA

Seal of Condemnation Set
Upon Spain's Barbar-
ous Methods.

HOAR AND HALE ROUTED.

After a Heated Debate the Allen
Resolution of Protest Is Car-
ried Unanimously.

PROMPT ACTION THE ORDER NOW

Temper of the Senate Has Been
Changed, and No Longer Will
That Body Be Satisfied with
Administration Delay.

Washington, April 5.—The Senate to-day without a negative vote, passed the Allen resolution, exclusively published in the Journal, protesting against the proposed murder of General Rius Rivera by the Spanish authorities. It has set its first seal of condemnation on the barbarous methods pursued by the Spanish General in his attempt to crush the Cuban struggle for independence. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, Information has come to the Senate that General Rius Rivera, a leader of the Cuban army of independence, recently captured by the Spanish forces, is to be tried by drumhead court-martial and shot;

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate, it is the duty of the President of the United States, if such information proves true, to protest to the Spanish Government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare."

This result was obtained after an hour and a half of the most heated debate. The Senate has seen for many a long day, and two yes and nay votes. In the contest the pro-Spanish forces in the Senate, led by Senators Hoar and Hale, were utterly routed, and it was shown that the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress intended that its stand on all questions affecting the Cuban war for independence should not be misunderstood.

Means to Have Prompt Action.

The debate showed that the temper of the Senate was changed. It is no longer ready to be satisfied with delay. It means to have prompt action.

Senators Allen, Gallinger and Stewart led the forces of the Cuban sympathizers. Senator Morgan took a hand in the debate long enough to put Senator Hale on record. The senior Senator from Maine has never before admitted that a state of war existed in Cuba, but Morgan forced him to the admission of the fact to-day, though that admission was most grudgingly and guardedly given.

The debate was opened by Senator Allen, who called up the resolution introduced by him on Thursday. He attacked the stand taken by Senator Hale, who had said that the Senate had nothing to do with the matter. He claimed that it was the duty of the Senate to take notice of a war carried on at the very gates of the Republic. The United States, he said, stood as the most powerful and humane government of modern times and prided itself on the Monroe doctrine. Here was an island not a hundred miles from the Republic's shores which had been drenched with blood for two years. Women and children were innocent victims of the Spanish military machine, and murder and devastation ran riot and the Senate was not to be permitted to raise its voice in protest.

Gallinger's Strong Speech.

The war carried on by Spain, he urged, was not a civilized war, and he defied any Senator to produce a law which required the Senate to sit supinely by while butchery and murder reigned supreme. He added, that the Senate should send a few war vessels into Cuban waters, the butcheries would soon be stopped.

"Would to God," he concluded, "I had the power to send American soldiers into the island. I would do it before the sun set and they would force the harsh and brutal Spaniard to relax his grasp on the people of Cuba."

Senator Hoar urged that the passage of the resolution would be an affront to a great and friendly power, and Senator Hale moved that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Before a vote could be taken Senator Gallinger took the floor and after making his respectful parliamentary language, made a remarkably strong speech on the subject of the resolution. By this time the Senate Chamber was crowded, and the most marked attention was paid to Mr. Gallinger's remarks.

His blood curdled, he declared, at the stories he heard from that island, and for one, he intended to put a stop to the practice of the Spaniards. If he could, he had read a letter from a young lady in Cuba to her mother in Washington relating the incredible brutality of the Spaniards, which robbed all the humanity in his nature.

Then the vote was taken on the motion of Senator Allen to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was lost by a vote of 27 to 21. Then followed a roll-call on the original resolution, and it was carried by a unanimous vote.

Negroes at the Tennessee Centennial.

The New York Commission of the Negro Department of the Tennessee Centennial has issued a circular from its headquarters, No. 127 West 42nd street, asking for exhibits and assistance.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine an scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine, beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized; it stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. You need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

SHEEHAN STATES TAMMANY'S MAIN ISSUE FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The Real Fight Will Be to Divide the State and Create the New "State of Manhattan" From Territory South of Putnam County.

"The campaign next fall will be conducted without particular reference to State and national issues. Tammany Hall realizes that it is of supreme importance that this city be wrested from the control of the Republicans. Upon the result of the election depends the fate of the Democratic party in the gubernatorial fight next year, and the Presidential election in 1900. Success in those instances can be obtained only by success this fall."

"But there is an issue that we must meet, which has been raised by the country Republicans; and that is economy in city improvements."

"If this legislative extravagance continues it will mean the agitation of the State of Manhattan issue, the formation of a new State, cut off from the Commonwealth of New York. In my belief we shall have in a few years such a State, and then we shall be free from country domination."

"The formation of such a State would do more to develop and broaden the city of Greater New York, extend its commerce and increase its influence than anything else that could be done. As matters are at present, the citizens of this town must take what legislation the countrymen are willing to give to them. They are not able to compel the respect of their own wishes in regard to city improvements, but must needs accept country control."

"Such a State is bound to come sooner or later. We are not in a position now to pass a measure creating a new State, but we shall soon be strong enough. Next year both the State Legislature and Congress will be Democratic. We can then get such a bill through. If the Republican party continues in its present course I don't believe there will be any of them left in two years. The present Legislature has passed bills appropriating nearly \$60,000,000 of New York's money for municipal improvements. This vast addition to the debt of the city may develop an issue for the organization of a new State which the Republicans will not be able to defeat."—JOHN C. SHEEHAN, IN AN INTERVIEW.

bankruptcy becoming one of the certainties of the future, Tammany Hall advocates the enactment of a law creating the State of Manhattan.

A measure to this end has already been introduced by Assemblyman Trainor, entitled "An act creating the State of Manhattan." The prospective State is to comprise within its boundaries all of the territory south of Putnam County. Such a State would have an area of about 4,000 square miles, a population of over 4,000,000, and an assessed valuation of \$3,500,000,000. In it would centre the commerce, wealth, art, science and social life of America.

Tammany to Fight Hard.

John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, returned from Old Point Comfort, Va., yesterday. To a Journal reporter at his office, No. 238 Broadway, he indicated clearly the big fight Tammany is preparing to make for the division of the State.

CONSOLIDATION THE WEDGE TO SPLIT THE STATE.

President Barker, of the Tax Commissioners, Says the Equalization Table Proves Such a Division Would Be Just.

The issue which Mr. Sheehan proposes—the formation of the new State of Manhattan from the metropolitan district and contiguous counties—is no new issue to me. I predict that the day annexation becomes a fact it will prove to be the entering wedge in the division of the State.

It is the custom of the State Board of Equalization to meet annually on the first Monday in September at Albany to formulate a so-called equalization of the land values of the State for the levying of the State tax. The State officers and three State Assessors compose the State Board of Equalization. There is very seldom a New York City representative upon this Board. In thirty years we have been represented on this Board only three times. In different years during the past decade the Board has equalized from \$70,000,000 to \$126,000,000, adding a certain amount each year to the assessed value of the city of New York as made by the Tax Commission; and upon that increased valuation the Board has annually apportioned the amount upon which the city of New York was to pay its proportion of the State tax. And New York City pays 80 per cent of the personal tax of the entire State.

This condition has been continuous. Only three times has the Board conformed to the doctrine of no taxation without representation.

The State Board of Assessors has lately called upon the Tax Commissioners of New York to assess the real estate of the city at its full value. The Board has not rested upon that, but has called the attention of the District-Attorney to its demands, intimating the necessity for him to act. He, in turn, has conferred with the Corporation Counsel, and together they have declared that the Tax Commissioners are complying with the law.

From these circumstances, however, it appears that the State is determined that the city of New York shall pay the State's taxes. If the discrimination against us in the State equalization is continued when the Greater New York is an accomplished fact, if we are compelled under the rulings of the State Board of Assessors to assess our property at its full value, then the equalization table will show that the communities consolidated into the city of Greater New York support the State.

From my experience with the problems of taxation, I have formed the judgment that the sooner the State of Manhattan is formed out of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester, and the adjoining counties of Dutchess, Columbia, and perhaps Saratoga—making a geographical district out of the counties east of the Hudson—the sooner we would be relieved of a great burden and given a chance to live.

EDWARD P. BARKER,
President Board of Tax Commissioners.



divine Committee has been called for Friday afternoon next, to be followed in the evening by a meeting of the General Committee. At these meetings a report will be read by T. C. T. Crain, chairman, and the members of the special committee which was delegated to investigate the municipal departments as they are run by the Strong administration.

WHAT SENATORS SAY

How the Proposition to Divide the
State Is Considered at Albany.

SENATOR JOHN FORD, OF NEW YORK:

"I do not know that the proposition is within the pale of practical politics yet. Perhaps it never will be. I can, however, see a great deal of force in the suggestion that people who are of habit and character totally different from the people of the remainder of the State should be governed by a Legis-

Mothers Listen to Words of Wisdom.

The first meeting since the National Congress of Mothers at Washington, in February, was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, yesterday, and was largely attended. Mrs. Barnes, who has charge of the work of the organization in New York

Turney was put out early this morning, and Turney, believing that Winters was the author of it, went out in search of blood and satisfaction. He got both. The men are both prominent doctors, and the affair created a great sensation. Several other fights occurred during the day between Democratic and Republican leaders.

Pingree's Candidate Defeated.

Detroit, Mich., April 5.—At the special election held to-day, caused by the ousting of Governor Pingree from the office of Mayor, ex-Congressman W. M. Maxvill, was elected Mayor by a thousand majority over Captain A. E. Stewart. Pingree's personal candidate. He will be the first Democratic Mayor in Detroit in seven years, the end of Pingreeism. Michigan Republicans re-elected Justice Long, of the Supreme Court, by about 25,000 majority in a tight vote. All through the State the Democratic ticket showed great gains, carrying many of the smaller towns and a big batch of the counties.

Democratic Village President.

Saratoga, April 5.—The Saratoga Springs Board of Trustees tonight elected Adelbert P. Knapp, Democrat, Village President, to succeed Charles H. Sturges, Republican, whose term expires May 3, 1897.

AGAINST THE GOULD "WIDOW."

An Old Friend of Jay Gould Says He Never Heard of His Marriage.

A representative of the family of the late Jay Gould visited Stamford, Delaware County, yesterday, and had a long interview with Simon B. Champion, a well-known editor of the Stamford Mirror. Mr. Champion was intimately associated with Jay Gould in early life. The two men lived near each other for many years. Their friendship was maintained until Mr. Gould's death.

It is said Mr. Champion is likely to give important testimony against the claims of the alleged widow of Jay Gould, the statement being made that the veteran editor never heard of the alleged marriage of Mr. Gould during his early life in rural New York.